

XXIV no. 1

THE CRESCENT

PACIFIC COLLEGE

OCTOBER, 1912

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THE CRESCENT

VOL. XXIV.

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Capital Punishment

(Assembled)

Mr. Howe hits upon a fundamental principle of social law and common sense, which some of our theorists seem to overlook, when he says, "For the benefit of the public and as a welcome lesson, it is occasionally necessary to kill a sheep-killing dog in spite of the protests of sentimental people who have lost no sheep and are therefore charitable."

Government is not child's play, and the security of the commonwealth cannot be sacrificed to the cowardly scruples of the sentimentalist. It may sometimes unfortunately happen, in a very strict enforcement of law, that an innocent man may be punished, but even that should not be altogether regretted if it serves to enforce a salutary lesson for respect of law.

The strongest nations have always been those having strict laws rigidly enforced. Is it so terrible a thing that an abandoned criminal, a man who has deliberately broken the laws of God and man, should enjoy the blessings of a quick and painless death?

In the news of today one may read between the lines the story so often repeated of homes devastated by a beast more dangerous than any to be found in the wildest jungles of the world. Such men carry on their dastardly work boldly, for they know that even if caught and convicted they have only to expect a short period of healthful out door employment on good fare, frequently shared by the man whose presence at any dinner table should be an honor, representing as he does our noble commonwealth.

Approximately six persons in every hundred thousand in the United States were murdered in 1910. This statement was made by Dr. C. M. Wilkburn, statistician of vital statistics of the census bureau, Washington, D. C. From 1887 to 1908, as shown by the statistics of the Chicago Tribune, the homicides in the country increased from 1,266 to 9,000. One year there were more than 10,000. In fifteen years the total number was 133,192, while during the civil war the number killed on the Union side was 101,000. Think of it, 31,000, or nearly one-third more people murdered in fifteen years than in five years of bloody war.

During the last three years there have been 653 homicides in Cook county—Chicago's county—and not a single hanging, and of these homicides more than 300 were "cold blooded murders." In London, with its great population, during the year 1909 there were only 19 cases of murder; of the murderers, five committed suicide, four were executed and four were found insane. Compare these figures with Chicago's 300 cold blooded murders and not a single execution. The real fact is that England hangs murderers and as a result does not have many to hang. Human life is cheap here, i. e. all but the lives of murders. They are precious above rubies.

Judge Kavanaugh, of the Superior Court of Chicago, said that in his view, while life imprisonment was the greatest penalty that could be meted out to murderers, the death penalty is the greatest deterrent of murder "Misguided sentimentalists" in the opinion of Judge Kavanaugh, are those who face the appalling record of 10,000 murders in the United States in the year 1911 with but fifty executions and yet clamor for the abrogation of the Mosaic law. "He that smiteth a man so that he dies shall surely be put to death." Let us consider the purpose Jesus had in mind when he spoke of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth. That purpose evidently was not to take from society the right to take a life for a life, but from individual members of society acting for and by themselves. The old law of retaliation society has exercised never was abrogated by the Man of Galilee.

Our country was, in the first immigration, peopled by a hardy and honest race, honest in the true sense of the term, with, as a rule, a deep-seated religious conviction. In those days our country had but one place for the red-handed murderer—a coffin—and the county sheriff put him in it. Result, murders of rare occurrence. How of to-day? Read the news and you have the answer. Was there ever a more dastardly and premeditated murder committed than that by Webb and his accomplice? And yet these two fiends are eating three good meals a day at public expense, while honest men in summers's heat and winter's cold strive to live and pay taxes for their support, this perhaps to be followed later by a parole and a pardon. Again, we are at this time striving to find the human beast that worse than murdered little Barbara Holzman. Why do we want him? Let dreamy sentimentalists answer. Is it

to enable us to spend \$5,000 of our tax money to convict him, follow this with a reprieve and pay \$500 a year for his keep at Salem, and a parole due about 1920?

All experience has shown that force is necessary to discipline an enemy and protect a state, and the future will show that there are some men in Oregon who believe that our lives, the purity of our homes, and the safety of our property is worth fighting for, and if, through the force of maudlin gush, outraged justice can not be avenged, society will revert to the original right of nature and the transgressor will spill his blood at the hands of the injured party.

Does not the question, "Why do we punish murder?" resolve itself into two ends? First, to place the murderer where he can do the least harm. Second, to act as a deterrent on those who would commit murder. When one commits a crime which is contrary to the law, he has forfeited his liberty and has no right to expect he will receive anything but punishment. The law has always held that if the individual right, property, or anything the individual may have, stands in the way, or jeopardizes the public, the individual must give way; so when one will steal, murder, or commit any other crime we place him in prison, or, if murder in the first degree, execute him. If he were the only one to be taken into account we might place him in jail and feed and clothe him and provide him with more luxuries and "soft sentiment" than he ever enjoyed at home, and all be well. But here comes the second consideration, the deterrent effect on those who would commit murder. Many try to make out that life imprisonment is more of a deterrent than execution. If so, why do all murderers, or a great majority of them, put forth so great an effort to get their sentences commuted to life imprisonment?

The fear of execution is seen in the confession of the New England murderer expressing a preference to be within prison walls to warn others. What right has such a brute to say anything at all about his earthly future? Sentiment is proper when it thinks rather of persons murdered than of murderers. Let us place sentiment where it belongs—not slobbering over the unspeakable fiends that make life a terror for decent humanity.

If sentimentalists would study the laws and welfare of society more, they would not be driven astray so easily by Buddhist winds of doctrine, with its resultant steeping our state in the pollution of unexpiated blood.

R. C. W., '14.



When Don Didn't Play

It was a beautiful autumn day. The air was crisp and bracing and the leaves fluttered merrily to the ground. The people in the college town of Newcastle were astir early that morning for it was the great day of the season; the day of the final game of the year between the rival schools of Newcastle and Wexford. Both teams had defeated all the other teams of the state and this game decided the year's championship. It was to be a close contest and whoever won would truly deserve the honor. The Wexford team outweighed the Newcastle players several pounds to the man, but what the Newcastle fellows lost in weight they made up in activity and endurance. For two weeks before the day for the game, excitement ran high; then one day at practise, Don, the gallant Newcastle half-back, met with a serious accident. At best, he could not be able to play

for three weeks, which would be just two weeks too late for the game. He was completely despondent, refused to see any one, threw the flowers and notes of sympathy out of the window, and even succeeded in frightening the gruff old doctor.

The time dragged on and the day of the game dawned bright and clear. Don ordered the window closed and the blinds all drawn, and then buried himself in a heap of cushions on the divan. Ten o'clock came, eleven and then twelve; the maid came with a most tempting lunch but Don had locked the door and refused to open it. One o'clock came and then two, only a half hour more until the game was to begin. He buried himself deeper to shut out any sound of the coming contest. A quarter past two came, and Don could stand it no longer. Obeying a sudden impulse he reached for his crutches and hobbled painfully to the door, out through the hall and down the back stairway.

He was making his way slowly down the street toward the football field, when he heard his name called behind him and a big red touring car drew up beside him on the curb. It was loaded with Newcastle rooters on their way to the game. "Don, old fellow, we knew you'd be with us if you could possibly make it," said "Tricks," the quarter-back heartily as he and some of the others got out to help Don into the car.

Perhaps it was due to a little diplomacy on the part of the crowd, or perhaps they were utterly unconscious of the fact, but anyhow, Don found himself seated next to Betty Sherman, "the nicest little girl in the world," (according to his opinion), but who, for some reason unknown to Don, had refused to speak the last time they had met. It was a hard position to be in, and both Betty and Don would have found it extremely embar-

rassing had it not been for the merry chatter of the rest of the crowd.

"Why, listen here," said "Tricks," confidentially to Don, "we're bound to win, old man; the Wexford team has lost its two best players! You remember Dowells, their full-back? Well, he was——"

"Oh, 'Tricks,'" interrupted Ruth, "it isn't fair to monopolize Don that way when the rest of us haven't seen him for a whole week either!"

"Alright, Ruth, you can talk to him," responded "Tricks" teasingly, "if you'll tell him just what I started to. I'm just sure that's what he wants to hear."

Under cover of their chatter, Don took occasion to mention quite casually (that is with one hundred and fifty heartbeats per minute) to Betty, that it was a beautiful day for the game, and received the blushing reply that she had never seen a more favorable one.

Don was brought back to earth by hearing his name called.

"Really, Don," exclaimed Helen, "you don't seem to realize that this is one of the 'decisive battles?'"

All of Don's spirit returned, double-fold, and he answered with fire in his eyes, "Don't you even think of it! I've been ——"

The car drew up to the curb and 'mid shouts and yells Don was hoisted upon the strong shoulders of four of the fellows and borne to a seat of honor on the bleachers. The Newcastle players entered the field as fine a team as was ever seen. Looking up they beheld their injured half-back, looking proudly and yet longingly at them, and with one accord they broke into a series of yells:

"What is the matter with our Don? He's the real stuff!"

"Big bluff, little bluff;
Yes, yes, yes,
Old Castle, Newcastle,
That's the best."

The Newcastle girls said afterward, that they never saw a move that was made during the game, so busy were they watching Don. The only thing which made them realize that "Tricks" had made a touch-down was the look on Don's face. He sat with eyes shining and hands clasped, absorbed in every movement of the players, unmindful of the pains which were becoming more frequent in his ankle.

Then the whistle blew; the score stood 23 to 20 in favor of Newcastle!

Don and "Tricks" were carried triumphantly off of the field, but to this day, try as he can, the only thing which Don can remember after the whistle blew, was a pair of blue eyes looking up at him and a soft voice saying, "I am so glad."

He never knew for sure, but he still believes that he also heard her say to Ruth, "He won the game even if he wasn't in it."

M. G., Acad.



Against Capital Punishment

There has been within the last few years a very marked increase in sentiment against the death penalty for murder. People are coming to recognize that it has outlived its day, and that it is a relic of more barbarous times—too uncivilized in its nature to find a place in modern society. This sentiment comes from the raising of the moral standard and from the natural increase in respect and regard for human life that comes with ad-

vancing civilization. The death penalty was once applied for very minor offenses, and in England at one time hundreds of crimes were under this same punishment. Even torture was once thot to be necessary. As we think of these extremes now we consider them to be unjustifiable. In some of our states capital punishment has been set aside entirely, and in others it is seldom inflicted. In fact the sentiment against it has become so strong that it complicates criminal procedure, and often renders it difficult to get a verdict.

This growing sentiment is not due to impractical and sentimental sympathy, it is due to a very noble and reasonable regard for human life and to rational common sense and intelligence. We believe that capital punishment is demoralizing, and that it is not to be justified by its results. It lessens the feeling of sacredness for human life, and helps to cultivate the idea of revenge. Where one has been killed there must be two. Where there has been fifty murders during a period of time the public must have caused that fifty other lives were taken to answer for them.

We believe that such a system weakens rather than strengthens the cause of reform. We believe that in the matter of preventing crime we must rely upon standards, ideals and traditions more than upon severe methods of punishment. This fact may be illustrated by referring to history or by comparing conditions in the more enlightened nations of today with conditions in countries where lower standards are held as in Turkey and Mexico.

Retribution, or retaliation, should have no place in applying justice. These elements play a very prominent part in the idea of the death penalty. This may well be illustrated by the fact that a prosecution is most

strongly supported by the relatives or close friends of the wronged person, and, all things considered, it is not to be supposed that these people care any more about the good of society as a whole than other people. Were the truth really known we should find that revenge is a real reason underlying all others—whether admitted or not—of a large number of its supporters, and this fact must be registered against them and it must be a very long mark in favor of the opponents—both from the fact that it is a very poor reason, and from the fact that it helps to justify bad instincts.

Of course we must admit that crime will have to be punished, and we should have to excuse a very faulty method providing there were no other way. But we believe that life imprisonment in the state penitentiary is an adequate punishment. If it seems to be light it is only in comparison with the death penalty.

With the amount of crime existing in our own country today it is true there is an indication of an undue amount of boldness before the law, but the great trouble is in the uncertainty of the law and not from a disregard of its penalties. Only a small per cent of murderers are ever convicted in the United States, and the boldness may well be attributed to the hope of escaping detection and conviction.

Some of our states have tried the theory we are proposing and they seem satisfied with the results. The states of Michigan, Wisconsin, Rhode Island, and Maine have been without capital punishment for a number of years, and the same is true of the European countries of Roumania, Portugal, and most of Switzerland. It is true that Iowa is sometimes given as an example of a state which gave it up and replaced it after but a short time, but this is only one case, and it might be explained

by the fact that the change might seem at first to be a relaxation in punishment, and thus it would cause a sense of freedom for a time which might later have disappeared. For this reason it was not given an adequate test.

It is now but a short time until the fate of capital punishment will be decided in our own state, and let us hope that it will be turned out into the dark with the other customs that are barbarous, uncivilized, and unnecessary. It will be a step toward higher moral standards and purer and nobler ideals. At the same time we can be working for prevention of crime in a deeper and more lasting way, and in a way that is countenanced by all civilized and refined people, and in a way that will be more stable and more settled and more uniformly supported and enforced.

A. B. G., '13.



Athletics

At present it is very hard to tell just what P. C. can do in the football line. As yet no games are scheduled altho several challenges have been received from other colleges. It seems almost impossible to get enough men out for practise to make a good team. This is rather strange since there are so many that played on the team last season; and every fellow stands a good chance to make the team if he will only show that he has the ability. Those who have been turning out for practise certainly deserve credit for doing their best. More of the boys should join them.

THE CRESCENT.

Entered as second-class mail matter at the post-office at Newberg,
Oregon.

Published Monthly during the college year by the Student Body
of Pacific College, Newberg, Oregon.

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ARTHUR B. GEORGE, '13, Assistant Editor

NORMA HAREEY, '16, Exchanges

PAUL MILLS, Acad. Athletics

PAUL LEWIS '15

BESSIE KING, '14

} Locals

RUSSELL PARKER, Acad., Business Manager

HARRY HAWORTH '15, Assistant Business Manager

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A student body business meeting is supposed to transact the business that is necessary, not to raise a "rough house." It is the duty of each student to attend, and when someone is to be elected to a position we should try to elect that member of the student body who is best qualified for the position. Let us attend these meetings in the future, not with the idea of having a good time, but expecting to carry on whatever may come before the student body in a business-like manner.



Born to Prof. and Mrs. Reagan another subject for Psychology experiments.

Locais

The increased enrollment this year has made it necessary to use the study room exclusively for Academy students.

As a result of a petition signed by the faculty, board and students directly benefited, the Southern Pacific Company has established a stop at Meridian street.

R. W. (in Psychology) "Since at the age of seven years the brain reaches its maximum weight, how do you account for the continued growth of the head?"

Prof. Lewis. "We must logically conclude that it gets thicker."

Bessie King has been out of school for several days on account of sickness.

A straw vote of the student body for U. S. President shows a strong sentiment in favor of Prohibition. The result was as follows: Chafin 34, Wilson 18, Roosevelt 17, Taft 10.

If anyone knows of anything more pleasant than an unexpected immersion, please report to F. D. at the Dorm.

On Friday evening, October 18, the Chemistry Laboratory was the scene of a most enjoyable social event when the members of the faculty and their wives met to forget for a brief time the cares of life. The culinary operations which preceded the evening repast showed that a range and kitchen are not absolute necessities after all.

E. Worth Coulson '05, of Scotts Mills, was at college October 24 looking up old acquaintances and forming new ones, but he found more of his fellow students in the faculty than in the student body.

Miss L.—“I wish I had a German man to stand up and talk for you.”

We are safe in saying that Joshua didn't see any Idahoites in Canaan. Gulley says he is one thousand feet lower here than in Idaho.

P. E. Bauer, chaplain of the penitentiary at Salem, occupied the chapel hour Wednesday, October 23. He is boosting a bill for the abolition of capital punishment and several of the boys were so interested in his plea that they kept him in the office answering questions until after the dinner hour.

The students breathe easier as the chapel hour approaches on Mondays as the hour has been reserved for Mrs. Hull and Prof. Hull. A series of talks on different composers and styles of composition with illustrations has been arranged. Beethoven was the first composer studied and his “Moonlight” Sonata and Scherzo from 7th Symphony used to illustrate his style.

We were favored with another of Rev. Keim's chapel talks October 15, before his departure for Richmond, Washington. We are sorry that his leaving Newberg necessitated the removal of his daughter, Anna, from school.

A book social given by the Woman's Auxiliary of Pacific College on October 4, proved a very pleasant occasion to all who attended and very beneficial to the college. About one hundred and fifty volumes have been given to the library.

The annual Christain Associations' reception for new students occurred October 5. Although there were about thirty new students present a program of mixing and conversation games resulted in a spirit of friendliness.

Nell Reuter favored the student body and faculty with two selections from Sundig October 3, "March Grotesque" and "Song Without Words," played in her usual quiet and masterful way.

I. H. wants to know what was put on the piano stool at the dormitory to make it so slippery. (Great was the fall thereof.)

R. B. (Giving quotation in English)—"I did forget—."

The rule of "lights out at 10:30" is being observed at the dormitory and the first night of its enforcement caused much discomfort to several of the girls. One found herself deeply submerged in water, while another had to employ her roommate to light matches while she finished putting up her "kids."

The faculty has voted down the student body petition for a joint literary society to be held on a study night. We must have a literary and we have not given up hopes yet.

We find that Cupid has not been asleep this summer. Harvey A. Wright '10, and Lena Spangle, '09, were united in marriage and soon went back to Harvey's home in Indiana for a short visit, and then on to Richmond where H. A. is attending Earlham College. In a recent communication Harvey said he gained ten pounds while home, which can probably account for the fact that so many chickens disappeared while he was there. The Crescent wishes Mr. and Mrs. Wright a very pleasant journey on the road of life.

The Stork has also been busy. We hear that Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Kauffman are the proud parents of a bouncing boy. Riley has not been able to tell whether the lad's hair will be red or auburn.

Young Women's Christian Association

Y. W. C. A. Cabinet—

President, Elma Paulsen	Vice-President, Olive Ramsey
Secretary, Ruth Crozer	Treasurer, Daisy Newhouse
Membership Committee Chairman.....	Olive Ramsey
Religious " "	Esther Ellis
Missionary and Bible Study Committee, Chairman, ..	Maude Haworth
Finance Committee Chairman.....	Daisy Newhouse
Intercollegiate Committee Chairman	Mabel Haworth
Social Committee Chairman.....	Alice Christenson

Because of the removal of our former Y. W. C. A. president, Nell Reuter, to Lewiston, Idaho, it was necessary to elect at the beginning of the year a new association president, Elma Paulsen, who was our vice-president last year, was unanimously elected. This necessitated the election of a vice-president. Olive Ramsey was nominated and the secretary instructed to cast a ballot in favor of her as vice-president.

On Monday evening, September 30, the feminine members of our Student Body assembled in Miss Beck's room and the old and new proceeded to get acquainted with each other. Two girls who have attended school here before took charge of each new girl and introduced her to those whom she had not yet met. After introductions some time was given to informal chatting, and when the crowds dispersed a bond of friendship and love united the girls and gave them promise of a happy and profitable year together.

We were highly favored in having at our second regular prayer-meeting Miss Fox, the Student Secretary of the Northwest.

Miss Fox arrived here Wednesday morning, October 2, and that day conducted the Y. W. C. A. services. She presented in her own attractive way the necessity

of keeping the thought pure. The charm of her personality verifies what she says and gives the girls a new vision of the good they may accomplish.

She remained with us until Thursday evening, meeting with the cabinet and other members of the association, advising, encouraging, and inspiring, for the work of the coming months.

On Thursday, luncheon (which Miss Fox pronounced a regular Thanksgiving spread) was furnished by the girls and the noon hour of sociability was immensely enjoyed.

We were indeed sorry that other fields for service called Miss Fox from us so soon, for her stay seemed all too brief, but our good wishes go with her wherever she may be.



D. M. C. A. Notes

As we view the coming year and judge from the past, the outlook is very encouraging for a successful year of association work. Our cabinet men are all back with us this fall doing their duty in getting the different departments started at the beginning of the school year. The first weekly prayer meeting was ably led by our president, Arthur B. George, who outlined the aims of the association and what we were accomplishing. At the close nine of the fellows were received into active membership. The Bible study rally was pulled off at the second meeting by Walter H. Wilson, while the third meeting was addressed by Ellis Pickett supplemented by "Olie" Hadley on the subject of dollars.—Result—a good large subscription amounting to \$38 50 which is considerably larger than the amount raised by

charging membership dues as we have done in the past.

Deputation work, or sending out a gospel team, is being taken up more actively this year by the Y. M. C. A. and for this purpose a permanent committee has been appointed to have general charge of the work.

H. A. Dalzell, the student secretary for Oregon and Idaho, spent a half day with us on October 21, giving many helpful suggestions.

Therefore, we are expecting to have a stronger association and to accomplish more in actual work this year than we have for the past few years.

H. H. H.



Exchanges

We are glad to have received, thus far, the following exchanges:

Willamette Collegian—Salem.
University Life—Wichita, Kansas.
O. A. C. Barometer—Corvallis.
Weekly Index—Forest Grove.
Oracle—Winfield, Kansas.
Oregon Teachers Monthly—Salem.
Penn Chronicle—Oskaloosa, Iowa.
High School Buzz—Hutchinson, Kansas.
Tiger—San Francisco, California.
Argus—Miller, South Dakota.

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